THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year	$6.00
Six months	3.00
Three months	1.50
Any three days, except Sunday—one year	2.00
Sunday, with Magazine	2.60
Special Mail Edition, Sunday	1.75
Sunday Magazine	1.25

BY CARRIER—ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.

Per week, daily only	6 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday	11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....$1.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC.
St. Louis, Mo.

☞Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE	PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages	1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages	2 cents for one or 3 cents for two copies
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages	2 cents
Thirty pages	3 cents

IN EUROPE.

The Republic is on file at the following places:
LONDON—Trafalgar buildings, Northcumberland avenue, room 7.
PARIS—10 Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera and 53 Rue Cambon.
BERLIN—Equitable Gebaude, 50 Friedrichstrasse.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

	Bell	Kinloch
Counting-Room	Main 3018	A 675
Editorial Reception-Room	Main 3018	A 674

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1904.

Circulation During April.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies	Date.	Copies
1	103,420	16	105,010
2	107,520	17 (Sunday)	110,570
3 (Sunday)	120,810	18	101,800
4	103,870	19	103,520
5	103,310	20	103,730
6	104,290	21	102,320
7	103,290	22	102,850
8	102,600	23	103,620
9	104,490	24 (Sunday)	120,500
10 (Sunday)	120,660	25	102,570
11	103,450	26	102,800
12	102,870	27	103,840
13	103,170	28	104,040
14	101,610	29	104,570
15	101,370	30	108,18

Total for the month	3,171,955
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed	70,747
Net number distributed	3,101,208
Average daily distribution	103,373

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6.75 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of April. J. F. FARISH.
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

THE AUTO IN MERE INFANCY.

When it is considered that the real development of the automobile began only seven or eight years ago, the wonderful advancement made in this department of modern machinery seems to justify almost any predictions for its future. The auto-train, now under experimentation in France, is the newest and most radical departure from the conventional ideas of land transportation. Should it prove successful, the automobile would become speedily a great transportation factor.

It has been but a year since the automobile train made its first appearance. Two attempts in this line met sufficient success to warrant mention. Both trains ran on rails, and both were built at Paris. The first attempt was made over the tracks of the Mediterranean Company. With a clear track, it was reported, the train could make ninety-three miles an hour and seventy-five on an up-grade. The other attempt was made on a road leading from Lyons to Paris. The train consisted of three automobile carriages, each holding forty persons. A normal speed of sixty-three English miles an hour was attained.

The train with which the French experiments are now being made requires no rails and is adapted for use over any road which is available for ordinary automobiles. As a prominent railroad official in the United States recently said, it requires no expert to realize the vast possibilities of this new departure. For years we have dreamed and talked of the day when the common roads across country would become great national highways teeming with traffic. We have pictured the smaller and lighter vehicles and trains which would fly along these thoroughly macadamized and perfected roads. In fancy we have seen a time when the clumsy locomotive and even trolley car, restricted as they are to the rail system, would be supplanted by methods of transportation simpler and more facile.

"In this age of rapid material development," says Mr. W. H. Hayden, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, "no dream of one generation equals the accomplishment of the next. May it not be that in this experimental trackless train we shall have the small beginning of a system that will revolutionize our whole transportation scheme? If a train of this size can be made that will so perfectly respond to the will of its operators, why cannot longer and larger ones be constructed? When the marvelous strides made in this department of modern machinery are considered, no prophecy that could be made for the future of the auto-train, however impossible on its face, would seem impossible of fulfillment."

Next Sunday's number of The Republic magazine will include a deeply interesting discussion by Mr. Hayden of the motor car's relation to transportation in the larger sense. Winthrop E. Scarritt, president of the American Automobile Association, will have in this number a suggestive article on the mission of the auto. Foxhall Keene, the noted horseman, will consider the automobile from a dual standpoint. Mr. Keene, besides being one of America's foremost riders, is a member of the American Automobile Team. S. E. Kiser continues his humorous "confessions" of Charles the Chauffeur. William Wallace Whitelock's amusing poem, "Automobilopsis," will complete the magazine's automobile feature.

However, the feature is but one of several distinct attractions. A pictorial feature, in the richest of colors, will go as a supplement to the magazine, unbound so as to admit of ready framing or hanging. It is entitled, "A Twilight Reverie," and portrays a beautiful girl paddling in her boat among the rushes of a pond at twilight. As a specimen both of artistic merit and excellent color reproduction it is typical of the magazine's highest quality.

Several diverting short stories, good poems by William J. Lampton and Carolyn Wells, and three high-class special articles go into next Sunday's number; and, last but by no means least in interest, Ethel Watts Mumford's Japanese love story, "The Wooing of Koto." If you desire a diversified and keenly appetizing literary menu with which to beguile an odd hour on Sunday you cannot do better than peruse this free magazine which accompanies the regular edition of The Republic's Sunday newspaper.

CIVIC IDEALS.

Methods whereby reform and progress have been inaugurated in the large cities point to a demand, which likely will remain permanent, for two active factors in municipal affairs. One factor must exist to accentuate political ideals and another to define ideals for material advancement and the general betterment of all of life's conditions.

More than at any past time the people are now exhibiting genuine interest in municipal business. Crime and misgovernment have emphasized their duty of putting good men in office; although, unfortunately, there is not, as yet, a sufficiently wide appreciation of the worth of honest and capable officials. The losses incurred in public improvements and the injurious mistakes which may be charged to incompetency have impressed the importance of having and following ideals for progress.

The political ideals which must be kept in prominence concern the fitness of nominees, the sincerity and loyalty of the parties, platforms of strictly local interest, the paramount importance of municipal and public interests and the right standard of administration of municipal business. Voters are apt to be swayed by the sentiments of party if there is not, at all times, a trustworthy and aggressive factor to separate the good from the bad and to keep attention riveted on the political ideals of a large community.

The ideals which relate to material and social and moral betterment are seemingly unpractical, and they appear, therefore, to be unnecessary features. In the past they may have been unpractical and unattainable. But in the better circumstances created by good government their value is recognized and it is manifested that they can be realized to the satisfaction and benefit of all citizens.

The great struggle is at the polls. Good government cannot be secured through the election of dishonest, incompetent or disloyal men. Plausible issues do not warrant expectation of good results. Issues may be better than nominees. A reliable and competent man offers greater security for good results, though issues be doubtful, than a doubtful man, though the issues be agreeable. Adherence to political ideals is the chief essential for maintaining good government.

Pursuance of the ideals of progress and betterment acts as a check against unfaithful and incompetent officials; it keeps standards prominent; it renders support to loyal and able officials, and it inspires popular sentiment and civic pride. This is a force that is necessary to achieve systematic progress. It cannot be dispensed with in the future.

With these factors active there will be no occasion for unpartisan action in campaigns; that is, for independent tickets. Independent tickets owe their existence and support to enthusiasm generated from ideals. Permanent associations, which hold the standards constantly before the public, would purify the parties and increase the probability of enduring good government. Every city needs associations to fight for the election of good men and for the maintenance of good government.

DRIVING AND WALKING.

An organization which is needed in most Western cities is "The Turn-to-the-Right Society." There are some influences and habits which are obstacles. The Missouri mule, the Texas steer, even the members of famous horse families, even Jersey cattle, even imported dogs and Eastern-made automobile vehicles have acquired the left-movement habit, and there need be no great surprise if soldiers, sailors and distinguished foreigners, who visit and tarry in the West, should also develop it.

The man who mopes along the sidewalk, oblivious of the crowds and the animation around him, and the woman who halts seven feet from a show-window in order to get a good view of an attractive exhibit, are objects for the persuasion of special watchmen and regular patrolmen. They constitute so small a percentage of the promenaders that their eccentricities may be forgiven on the ground that a little of the farcical and the ludicrous is beneficial to the majority.

Confusion, however, is the natural consequence of the reversal by thousands of pedestrians of the universal rule of "Keep to the right." Collisions are frequent; and, if it weren't for the irrepressible good nature of the Western people, many collisions might be made interesting. Pedestrians ought to institute a branch of the society.

For teamsters, coachmen and operators of horseless vehicles the "rules of the road" adopted by the City of New York are recommended. If they will organize a branch of the society, they should incorporate the New York rules in their constitution. In fact, the St. Louis Municipal Assembly would do well in modifying these rules to suit local conditions and inserting them, as a new law, in the Municipal Code.

The New York rules declare that "no vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb." This is a regulation which is often violated in the West. Why? Simply because the drivers who are guilty are not familiar with the common rule, "turn to the right." When starting a vehicle or preparing to turn a corner, the driver shall see that there is enough space to do so and that there is no danger of collision. That is another rule which is often violated. Why? Because many drivers "trust to luck." Automobile operators are required to stop their machines if signaled by a driver.

Some time ago The Republic gave prominence to the New York rules of the road, stating that greater traffic and larger crowds would create a real necessity for strict regulations for the movement of vehicles. At this time it is advisable that persons who are in charge of vehicles should do a little thinking about "keep to the right," "prevent congestion," "don't obstruct the street" and "guard against accident."

PARTISAN REFORM.

New York seems to be gratified and surprised with the policy and work of the McClellan administration, which was elected on the Democratic platform and against the spirited protests of the union of reformers. Independent agitators will have greater difficulty, in the future, in launching non-partisan movements if the new Mayor of New York and his assistants can succeed in maintaining their present standard.

In view of the many criticisms raised against partisan administration in municipal affairs and the perfervid praise given to unpartisan administration, the New York situation is full of meaning. Even among the journals and organizations which supported Mayor Low's candidacy there were some which did so entirely on the issue of the occasion and not because they believed in permanent good government through independent association. Independent or unpartisan government is recognized, at least among practical men of affairs, only as a temporary agency for elevating municipal standards, inculcating ideals, educating the voters and purifying or improving the party organizations.

Concerning New York, at present, the May "Current Literature" says: "One of the leading supporters of the fusion movement remarked a few weeks since that the cause of reform in New York never looked so hopeful as at the present time, because the high ground taken by Mayor McClellan, a Tammany official, set a new standard which no future official could disregard without arousing protests from all parties." And: "As a matter of fact, no gain for reform has ever been wholly lost through a subsequent defeat for the reformers. What was best in Mayor Strong's work—the cleaning of the streets and the establishment of high schools—was continued under Mayor Van Wyck; and what was best in Mayor Low's administration, has, in a far larger measure, been continued under Mayor McClellan."

New York may be different from St. Louis. It may be capable of electing reform administrations in succession. But that is not probable, as New York and St. Louis are pretty much the same as other large cities. The present administration in St. Louis is a reform administration; but it is a party government.

Had the Wells administration looked for support to the Republican newspapers, it would have looked in vain; even when unpartisan questions were at issue. Its policy is St. Louis first; party next. A year ago, when, in order to keep the Fire Department on a nonpolitical basis and to continue generally approved methods, the Mayor reappointed a Republican Chief, the Republican papers had nothing to say in ratification. But, before the Mayor acted and when they expected a Democrat to be appointed, they howled that the department was to be converted into a machine.

This is one of many incidents to show that an administration, which has great responsibility, is forced by the antagonistic elements to look for support from the permanent party organizations. Unpartisan movements raise the standards, but permanent good government will be realized through the parties.

Prince Esper Ouktomsky, editor of the St. Petersburg "Wiedomosti," who has been delegated by the Czar to inquire into the American attitude toward Russia, will be obliged to explain that the American sentiment is due to a national tendency to put faith in the fellow who is Johnny-on-the-spot.

At last accounts there was one war in progress in South America. In a day or two there may be a few more. It is really wonderful how they discover so many issues to fight about; they'd make expert campaign managers if they'd move up here.

Geronimo, the old Apache war chief, demanded $100 a month just to be an exhibit and the Government estimated him at $65 worth. The Indian is getting civilized.

A man from an Indiana town met in St. Louis the "man who owns the Indiana building at the Fair." So, don't blame St. Louis.

St. Louis is circulating "news of the savage tribes" to prepare the country for the autumn political troubles.

RECENT COMMENT.

St. Louis's Good Faith.

Chicago Daily News.

It now appears that the recent statement that the St. Louis Fair authorities were considering the opening of "the Pike" on Sundays was without justification. Not only is no such action contemplated, but the directors of the Fair are personally pledged to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out in letter and spirit the agreement under which the national appropriation was made.

The directors are to be congratulated on their wisdom and good faith alike. Their action is in grateful contrast to the bad faith perpetrated by the Board of Directors of the Chicago World's Fair when they violated their agreement with Congress and kept the Fair open on Sundays.

On the same subject as that to which allusion is made in the foregoing editorial of May 11 the Chicago News also printed this dispatch from St. Louis on May 10:

Special to The Chicago Daily News.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—The recent announcement that the authorities of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company were seriously considering the possibilities of opening the "Pike" on Sunday is declared to be without foundation in fact. No such proposition has come before the Executive Committee or other officials of the Fair. On the contrary, the members of the Board of Directors are personally committed in a signed statement deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to a personal obligation to obey the act of Congress closing the Fair on Sunday not only in letter but in spirit. This pledge was required by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the apprehensions of the advocates of Sunday closing that an attempt would be made to disregard the agreement with Congress, as was done in the case of the World's Fair in Chicago.

"The Yellow Peril" and 1,000 Years.

Eliza Scidmore's Oriental Letter.

"See those Japanese," said the German officer, red in the face and shaking with wrath. "It is you Americans who have put them up to this. You Americans and the English have put them up to this by furnishing them the money. Long ago they would have gone to fight, but they had no money. Now your country backs them up with money to fight us, to fight Europe."

"No appropriation bill giving money for such purpose has yet been presented to the American Congress," said the slow-spoken American.

"No, not your Congress, maybe, but some of your rich fellows. They have put up the money for the Japanese to fight. Any of your rich fellows could buy the whole of little Japan."

"You know the names of the Americans who give away millions for foreign wars, I suppose?" drawled the amused American.

"No, I don't, but I know they did it. All Europe knows they did it. You want to help the yellow people to conquer Europe. And you will repent it. You will repent it. Just you see how quick the Japanese were to pick up civilization. Well, if the Chinese become so quick and smart, too, then in 500 years they will be civilized, too, and they will come over and we shall be all droved off the Continent of Europe. Yes," he said, shaking his head, "in 500 years! In 500 years! In 1,000 years you, too, will be all droved off the continent of America! Then! How will you like that?"

Toasting the Sovereign.

Saturday Evening Post.

In Europe the custom is to toast the sovereign first at the beginning of any sort of formal dinner. And we, borrowing this along with a lot of other similar European customs, have fallen into the habit of toasting first "the President of the United States."

A harmless enough custom, a cheerful look in the direction of the much-beset fellow-citizen who happens to be performing the duties of chief public servant. But it gives foreigners a rather false notion of the relations of things in this country. Perhaps it might have been less confusing had we adopted the European custom correctly and given the first toast to the sovereign of this country—the sovereign people, free, unruled, governed only by laws of its own making or permitting, served by the President and the rest of the officials, big and little, who have been appointed to keep each man to his own lot and off his neighbor's.

Whither All Roads Lead.

Four Track News.

As all roads lead to Rome, so all roads in 1904 will lead to, or toward, St. Louis, and the railways of the East and the railways of the West are actively arranging to take good care of the thousands and thousands of persons who anticipate joining the visiting throngs that will people the great Exposition grounds at the Missouri metropolis. And the city is prepared to welcome all comers and to show them the greatest Exposition of the world's resources and products in the history of man.

MODERN WOMAN CHEF MAY RELIEVE STRESS OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

"In the early years of my married life I was an enthusiastic, painstaking housewife," a public London woman remarked to me recently. "But I take household cares very easily nowadays; one cannot do everything."

The remark set me thinking.

The lady who spoke is the mother of a large family, the members of which possess more than average intelligence and culture.

The father is a man of keen public spirit, and the children have always been encouraged to interest themselves in the affairs of the day, municipal, social, political.

The mother is adored by her children and is more like an elder sister with them than the awe-inspiring parent of her own youth.

She is a little woman of courageous ambition, a worker on half a dozen social and philanthropic committees, and not an event of importance to the borough in which she lives escapes her notice and criticism.

Her social duties, too, are onerous, and gradually, year by year, the mere domestic side of her life work has shrunk, until today she leaves it practically altogether in the hands of others.

As I was shown downstairs from the drawing room I noticed regretfully a thick deposit of dust on the curtain poles of the staircase windows that would certainly not have been tolerated in the days of her "painstaking" housewifery, and I could not help wondering which type of wife and mother best serves her day and generation, namely, the mere housewife, narrow-bound and cumbered with many cares, or the thinking, public-spirited woman, who at the expense of a little extra dust at home gives a free and willing service to public work for which she is pre-eminently fitted.

I came to the conclusion that we need both, and the best of both.

It is superfluous to say that it is wholly wrong to condemn an intellectual woman to mere household drudgery; to-day she will not endure it, when other work is calling for her, and the problem to face is: How can her domestic burden be lightened that she may conscientiously devote her mind to other and graver duties?

On every side domestic reformers are agitating for co-operative domestic labor. For each block of ten or twelve houses, one kitchen, one laundry, one central furnace for heating the whole block, and so on.

However they may differ in details they one and all condemn our present cooking system. If we listen to the food reformers this is easily disposed of, but until we all agree to subsist on a lettuce leaf and rice biscuit the cook remains a person of prime importance. Every year her value rises.

A supremely interesting development of our cooking necessities, and one which to a great extent relieves the well-to-do housewife, is the advent of the modern lady chef.

Teaching cooking has been a popular profession for years, and the resident lady cook is not a novelty; but the visiting lady chef has certainly struck a new vein, and her reception has been most encouraging.

The lack of efficient cooks of the servant class is such a time-worn grievance that we may make the assertion without defense. Some mistresses would even have us believe that good cooking and sobriety is an unknown combination of virtues, and if a workable "supply" can be found they would gladly give permanent notice to the old-time cook.

The lady chef is sometimes an outside caterer with a small school. The following briefly describes her menage:

One lady in London who has run a private cooking school single-handed for several years conducts her business on original lines, and a wide-awake experience and ready resource prove her model guide in work that makes trying demands on patience and alertness.

At her school there are private and class lessons for gentlewomen, and special classes for cooks.

It requires more than a knowledge of sauce to teach a reluctant "plain cook" whose mistress has sent her to learn the lighter and daintier branches of her profession—something she does not know—and also to make her an ally.

The novel and perhaps the most interesting feature of the work of an independent teacher and caterer of this class is going to clients' houses to do lunches and dinners.

It is not enough for her to know the menu—she must learn to enter a strange kitchen as mistress, without upsetting the domestic peace, and, like a general, must maneuver her forces and keep everything and every one to time.

No doubt such work brings its moments of agony in the kitchen, but the clever woman is rewarded by triumphs at the table.

The lady chef, who only does a visiting practice, if fortunate in her introductions, has a varied and pleasant life.

For her own comfort and success it is quite essential that she should be a lady, in the full meaning of that much-abused title, as that her cooking should be above criticism.

During the season she is crowded with engagements to "do" large stand-up supper parties, at select luncheons, dinners, etc., and when the season is over she goes the round of fashion country houses, teaching some special dainties to cooks, superintending perhaps a week of dinner parties, and is sometimes the "fashion" of several counties; and always, everywhere, she is an honored guest, her social position secure—no confusion of class as in the case of the governess, for whom the plea of gentle birth cannot always insure a place above the salt.

A knowledge of sauces takes easy precedence of intellectual attainment. Nor do I grudge the lady chef her position. She honors it and raises it, and her advent as a woman worker is truly a mark of progress that has a meaning for those who can see and read, that is not found on the surface.

TALK HEALTH AND HAPPINESS IF YOU WOULD KNOW THESE JOYS OF LIVING.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

What is your morning conversation?

Are you telling each member of the family how poorly you slept, what nightmares disturbed you, how wakeful you were and what a pulse you have?

Are you disturbing the peace and comfort of those about you with talk of nerves, headaches and temperature?

Then you are committing a sin against God and humanity. You are defiling the atmosphere with mental emanations of disease and nervousness and creating discord for yourself and others.

I have seen a whole family's happiness for the day destroyed by one hysterical woman who insisted on having every one feel her pulse, and note its rapid beat, while she recounted all the causes which had led to her delicate nervous condition.

Meantime she was devoutly religious and believed it was God's will she should suffer. But was it "God's will" she should make every one in her vicinity suffer?

God has nothing to do with suffering and disease.

He never made it. He made Love, Health, opportunities for happiness. In each soul he put his own divine qualities, Love, the Creative instinct—will power and the ability to be, to do, to know.

Men have perverted—misused—or left unused these qualities and substituted hate, lust, self-indulgence, ignorance and indolence—and as a result disease and poverty and unhappiness are in the world.

They are not God's will.

You are not a Christian, or a religious woman, if you are talking about your diseases to every one about you.

You may be born with a tendency to disease through the many wrong thoughts and habits of ancestors. But if you fill your soul full of love—great, deep, high, broad, profound love—and if you live with a prayer of thankfulness in your heart to God for life, and believe health is your right, and that it will be given to you, and fashion your whole conduct to suit that thought, it will be given.

It will never come if you harp on the old strain of "God's will" when you suffer and persist in having an audience for every pain. Not only will it never come to you, but you will destroy the health of those about you.

You pride yourself on being a good woman, and a heroine where sickness is concerned. All invalids do.

But you are not a good woman if you spoil the beautiful morning hours by a recital of your symptoms and send out into other minds microbes of diseased thought.

It is not that we must never mention our indisposition. Rigid rules in any direction do more harm than good. A silent martyr usually makes people uncomfortable with the eloquence of silence.

If you break your limb, say so, and say it will heal. If you break any law of health and fall ill, confess it. To "deny" it is ridiculous and creates only ridicule and antagonism.

But while you confess it—affirm your speedy restoration.

If you have not been able to keep yourself from serious illness by right thoughts and methods of life, employ wise skill to restore you.

But for God's sake, humanity's sake and your own sake, stop this eternal harping on your diseases.

Stop describing your symptoms, all the awful "operations" you have passed through, and let your relatives and friends take a respite from feeling your pulse, finding your temperature and looking at your tongue.

Keep still and be well.

REMARKABLE GEOGRAPHY OF GENIUS IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

There is a geography of genius. In other words, great men of different classes spring up most frequently in localities which seem to be specially suited to nourish them, very much as particular kinds of plants and flowers grow and bloom best in particular soils. Thus a new kind of map of any country may be made, in which political divisions give place to intellectual outlines, according as the genius of poetry, the genius of statesmanship, the genius of mathematics, the genius of physical science, the genius of art, the genius of natural history, etc., happen to prevail among the inhabitants.

These surprising conclusions may be drawn from the statistics just published and discussed by the well-known sociologist, Havelock Ellis, in a book on the "Study of British Genius."

Mr. Ellis finds that three great foci of intellectual ability exist in England, and they appear to have governed the development of genius in that country. If this is true of England and the British Isles, there is no reason why it should not be true of other countries as well.

Before attempting to offer the principle elsewhere, however, it will be best to see how Mr. Ellis uses it with respect to Great Britain.

The English foci of genius, according to him, are: First, the East Anglian focus, surrounding the modern counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; second, the southwestern focus, surrounding the counties of Cornwall, Devonshire and Somerset; third, the focus of the Welsh border, surrounding the counties of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. To these he adds a fourth center called the Anglo-Dane district, including Northern England from Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire to and across the Scottish border.

Now, as to the applicability of this principle of the geographic limitation of genius to other countries, and especially to our own country. Can we make an intellectual map of the United States on a similar plan? History only can furnish the data needed for such an attempt, and the briefer the history the more uncertain the conclusions to be drawn from it. Mr. Ellis had before him the whole field of English history for many hundreds of years. Out of the thousands of remarkable characters which illustrate it, many of them towering to the utmost eminence in their particular classes, he was able to select no less than 1,029 men and women who could be called representative of a high grade of intellect.

In dealing similarly with American genius a great difficulty presents itself on account of the brevity of history on this side of the ocean, and also on account of the fact that our population has been poured in, wave upon wave, in such a manner that local characters have not been able to establish themselves as they do in a long and completely settled country, where the mixture of races has practically ceased. The rapid westward sweep of settlement has also tended to blend the different elements in an indistinguishable mass, as well as to prevent the crystallization of intellectual tendencies and peculiarities.

Still, some general features may be discerned. We may, with considerable confidence, outline two districts which noticeably differ in the general intellectual character of their inhabitants. New England, and to a certain extent the Middle States, probably bear a closer resemblance to Mr. Ellis's "second focus," that of Southwestern England, than to any other. The prevailing temper is scientific and practical. This is the tendency of the Yankee mind. Ingenuity, innovation, a firm grasp on facts, little disposition to abstract speculation, but a devotion to the concrete and the practical are the governing characteristics of New England and New York.

Here is the birthplace of most of the inventors, the mechanical geniuses, and the men who have brought about the wonderful advance of our outward civilization. So far as the Northwestern and Middle Western States have followed in the same track, they have done so because their inhabitants have been emigrants from the East or descendants of Eastern people. For the last twenty-five years there has been an enormous influx of European races, the ultimate result of which will be to produce a chance in the character of Western genius.

The second great intellectual district that we can point out in our country lies along the Atlantic Coast, south of Delaware Bay. Its center is Virginia, famous as "the Mother of Presidents." That phrase serves to indicate the prevailing trend of genius in that part of our country.

By the force of circumstances and training the Virginia focus in our intellectual life became conspicuous at the beginning of this nation's career by its production of statesmen and leaders in politics. It cannot be said to have held that place to the present time. There has been a westward movement in this as in all other things. The Middle West has become strong in statesmanship, and a second focus of statecraft of later date than the other, may be discerned in process of formation in the center of the country.

Of course, New England and the Middle States are also historically conspicuous for their statesmen, but in a broad sense the Eastern mind is characterized rather by its scientific and scholarly tendencies than by a special devotion to statecraft.

In regard to artistic and poetic genius our country is still too young to have achieved much in those directions. Everybody knows that the Eastern States hold the first place in this respect, and a glance at the biographic index of Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology," for instance, will show how great is their predominance. Looking at the past, then, we ought to ascribe to this part of the country a literary, if not a poetic, focus, as well as a scientific one. But already it is easy to see that a change is taking place.

The Middle West is rapidly coming forward in this matter, so that if we look to the future instead of to the past we shall probably find that the intellectual focus corresponding to Mr. Ellis's Welsh border district—the birth country of Shakespeare—will be located nearer to the Mississippi River than to the Atlantic Coast.

The past tendency as well as the present and future outlook of the Pacific Coast seem to indicate that it, too, may be characterized by a strong development of the poetic and emotional mind rather than of the scientific and practical.

ORGANIZE NEW FRATERNITY.

Ann Arbor Masonic Students Incorporate the "Arcacia."

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 14.—The Masonic students of the University of Michigan have filed papers of incorporation of the Acacia Fraternity with the County Clerk.

This is the culmination of a movement that has been on foot for a long time among Masonic students of the United States for the organization of an intercollegiate fraternity, the prerequisite of which is that the initiate must be a Master Mason.

An innovation in the way of college secret societies is that the Hebrew and not the Greek letters will be used. Michigan, the parent chapter of the organization, will be known as the Ateph Chapter of the Acacia Fraternity.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, May 15, 1879.

George H. Shields presided at a meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

Doctors Porter, Hicks, Johnson, Hughes, Mudd, Fishell and several others met at the office of Doctor Thomas F. Rumbold, No. 1225 Washington avenue, to celebrate the installation of steam power and press to be used in "getting out" the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, of which Doctor Rumbold was editor.

J. H. Carter (Commodore Rollingpin), delivered an address entitled: "Died at His Post," at the Mercantile Library.

J. T. Mack, president of the Ohio Editorial Association, arrived in St. Louis to prepare for the arrival of a delegation of that body in St. Louis.

A convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held at Kirkwood. Bishop D. S. Doggett presided.